



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

describes the methods of delineating structures of every description, and enters into the details of every department of the art of drawing, as practised by the mechanic, machinist, architect, surveyor, and topographer. Yet more, it enters into the scientific principles involved in the exercise of these various professions, the strength and disposition of materials, the laws and postulates of machinery, the styles of architecture, the details of architectural arrangement and construction, the forms of specifications for masons and builders, and the theory of perspective. The plates, and the still more numerous wood-cuts, are executed in the highest style of art, and the volume is one of surpassing beauty no less than of essential utility. The publishers, in their series of Dictionaries and Cyclopaedias, have shown their liberal and forecasting enterprise in issuing such works as cannot be easily superseded, but must hold the first place, till the unanticipated discoveries and improvements of coming generations shall set them aside.

29.—*History of the Inductive Sciences, from the Earliest to the Present Time.* By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D. D., Master of Trinity College, Cambridge. The Third Edition, with Additions. In two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1858. 8vo. pp. 566, 648.

MANY of our readers have long been familiar with this most thorough and comprehensive of scientific histories, and with its companion treatise, "The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," which finds the matrices and germs of these sciences in the native structure, laws of thought, intuitive conceptions, and innate ideas of the human mind. The "History" ought to be read by every one who would acquire a systematic knowledge of the progress of the race; while the "Philosophy" might demand for its comprehension habits of abstract thought and metaphysical research. We rejoice in this republication. It is worth scores of cheap and superficial compends. It will enlighten, where they only confuse and bewilder. It will impart solid knowledge, of which they give only the glimmerings and fragments. It should have its place in every library worthy of the name.